

The Speaker.

There is no choice as yet, but there are some indications of wavering among the adherents of Richardson and Fuller. The Democrats voted in our case for Mr. Orr, who received the same number of votes which had before been given to Mr. Richardson. We think the protracted struggle will, before long, be brought to a close.

The pro-slavery papers, (of which our neighbor of the Democrat is a sample,) have been industriously laboring to throw the blame of the failure to organize, upon the Republican party. The utter falsity of this charge, is shown by the simple fact, that of the thirty members who have voted for Mr. Fuller, and who hold the balance of power, a majority never proposed to belong to the Republican party, and were not elected as such. But, if anything more was needed to place the matter beyond a doubt, the proceedings on Monday last week, settled the question. On that day the Democratic party had it in their power to place in the Speaker's chair, one of their own party, who has voted from the first for Mr. Richardson, yet they would not accept him. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, a Southern Democrat, who has always acted and voted with his party, receded, on Monday, forty-seven votes more than enough, with the votes of his party cast for Mr. Richardson, to have elected Mr. Smith Speaker, and perfected the organization of the House. But the Democratic party would not elect him, but determined to force the House to take Mr. Richardson. So much for pretended anxiety of the Democrats to save the country the expense of a protracted struggle for the Speakership. Now, where lies the blame?

The Forest Iron Company.

We have just been shown a certificate of stock in the Forest Iron Company of Lake Superior, which appears very appropriately got up—and as the originators of this enterprise were residents of this County, a notice of the same will no doubt be acceptable to many of our readers. The Forest Iron Company bought out the Buckeye Forge, erected on Dead river in Marquette County, Lake Superior, by McCORMICK & BROWN of this County. We understand they have a very good establishment, with an excellent water power, and have every facility for doing a first-rate business. The officers of the new company are: PETER WHITE, Esq., President, long a resident of that County, and for a number of years Postmaster; M. H. MATTHEWS, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. He is a practicing lawyer, late of Cleveland, Ohio. The Directors, are: P. WHITE, Esq., M. S. HEWITT, MATTHEWS, Esq., Wm. S. McCORMICK and J. G. BROWN—the last three named from this County. A new and generally conceded good feature in the organization of this Company is that the stock is not liable to assessment, and we learn that they confidently anticipate a dividend on the stock the first year of their organization.

Extensive Undertaking.

A project is broached to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, by means of dams, in order to render it navigable at all seasons of the year. In an article published in the Rail Road Journal, the writer proposes that Congress should be asked to donate for this great national work, 200,000 acres of land, and that the States bordering on the Ohio should consent to guarantee the bonds of the company to the amount of \$5,000,000, as follows:

|  |       |             |
|--|-------|-------------|
| company to the amount of \$5,000,000,<br>as follows: |       |             |
| Pennsylvania to the amount of                        |       | \$1,000,000 |
| Ohio   | do do | 1,000,000   |
| Virginia   | do do | 1,000,000   |
| Kentucky   | do do | 1,000,000   |
| Indiana  | do do | 500,000     |
| Illinois   | do do | 500,000     |
| Total amount   |       | \$5,000,000 |

Gov. Chase's Inaugural.

The Democrat says it is inordinately long, and perhaps never equalled in point of prolixity, and verbiage by any previous inaugural. Gov. Chase's Inaugural occupied seven and one-half columns of the Democrat, while Gov. Medill's valedictory, in the same paper, occupied almost eleven columns, and its verbosity and prolixity will never be forgotten, while the ashes of Andrew Jackson are inured among the Western people.

Mr. Giddings' Speech.

We give up a large portion of this paper to the speech of Mr. Giddings. It is well worthy of the careful perusal of every candid man.

Blackwood's Magazine.

The last number of Blackwood contains the following list of very able and interesting articles: 1. Zaidie, a Romance, continued; 2. Simon and Lay Patronage; 3. Illustrations of Herodotus; 4. Modern Light Literature—Art; 5. Courtship and difficulties; 6. Our Rural Population and the War; 7. Death of Rev. John Eagles. The advertisement of LEONARD SCOTT & Co., in another column shows great inducements to subscribe for the Republications of the great British Periodicals. With the next number commences a new volume of Blackwood, and the Reviews also begin with the year.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The illustrations of Fashions, in the February number, are almost innumerable, comprising patterns of embroidery, crochet, head and lace work, caps, collars, borders, cloaks made of unpronounceable materials, &c. In this volume Mr. Godey is publishing a course of lessons in drawing, which, to those who wish to acquire the art, is alone worth more than the cost of the book for the year.

We will renew the offer which we made before, to furnish the Ladies' Book, and the Chronicle for one year, for \$3.25, paid in advance.

The Stereoscope.

The Amateurs of the beautiful, and the Artists of good pictures, seem generally in our town to keep pace with the spirit of the age; yet we have not observed in this region the Stereoscope, a beautiful optical instrument, invented to improve the appearance of Daguerrotype pictures.

The principal upon which the Stereoscope is constructed, is this: the primary qualities of the material world cognized by vision are externality, color, extension and solidity. The last named quality, until recently, has been denied as being within the power of the faculty of vision. The general opinion has been, that only the different shades of color, as represented on a plane surface, as perceived in a painting, are cognized by vision; and that solidity is cognized indirectly after having learned by the sense of touch to associate the shading with the form and shape. Prof. Wheatstone, of King's College, by successful researches, has overthrown this prevalent and erroneous opinion. By his wonderful discovery, a new function has been added to the organ of vision, that by the eye alone, solidity as well as extension is cognized, and that the form of bodies, within a certain distance, are determined by the power of binocular vision. It is obvious, that the images, which are slightly dissimilar, because the right and left eye occupy different positions in space. By looking at a knife in the hand, closing first the right eye and then the left, a difference between the right and left is clearly discovered. This occurs when the sense of sight is in its normal condition. Prof. Wheatstone has taken advantage of this law of optics, arising from binocular vision, and constructed the Stereoscope. By looking through the instrument at two pictures, of one object, ("taken at that distance from the object, at which the optic axis of each eye meet," neither picture is seen, but a combined image of both. Two pictures are taken of an object as seen from the right and left eye; and when either is seen separately it appears as a mere drawing on a plane surface. When both images of the object are seen at the same time, by both eyes, we do not observe two plane drawings, but a distinct and palpable solid. This effect is produced only when the object is at a short distance, and of such magnitude, that both images can be formed. The rays of light become parallel when the object is far off, hence, the effect of binocular vision does not occur, and the same image is formed on both eyes. If a well executed picture be viewed from a particular position, each picture appears to stand out from the canvas; but if viewed from a short distance, the illusion vanishes. The figures, if solid, at all distances form different images on the two eyes, and when no such difference is observed, the surface is known to be a plane. Persons with but one eye, are obliged to distinguish solidity, are obliged to observe the shading of an object, and then to move the head rapidly in a horizontal direction, thereby forming different images on the same eye.

This discovery led to the invention of the Stereoscope, whereby the effect of Daguerrotypes are vastly improved. Two pictures, slightly different, are taken separately for each eye, and looked at together through glasses adjusted for the effect, yet but one image is seen, but it possesses the real appearance of solidity. Daguerrotypes of statuary, when seen through the Stereoscope, gives all the effects of the original marble.

The Warren Artists.

We believe, would do well to have a few of these beautiful optical instruments. The instrument would certainly be a desideratum in the eyes of amateurs of a good Daguerrotype or Ambratype.

Wisconsin.

The Legislature organized on the 10th inst. Lieut. Gov. McArthur, president of the Senate. The Senate elected Byron Payne, of Milwaukee, (Republican), Clerk. House—Wm. Hall, (Dem.) Grant Co. Speaker; Judge Armstrong, (Dem.) Janesville, Clerk. Col. Bashford to day demanded possession of the Executive Office from Ex-Governor Barstow. The latter declined rendering possession. The case is before the Supreme Court. Indisputable proof is now in the hands of the proper officers, showing that in ten counties in the State *Forged Returns* were made of one thousand five hundred and ninety-five votes, in favor of Barstow, and in four counties, votes for Bashford were illegally registered to the number of two hundred and ten.

Changes.

A story is afloat that the Observer Office, at Hudson, is about to publish a new edition of Tom Paine's Age of Reason. We have heard of churches being turned into theatres, but who would have thought the same type could ever have printed the Ohio Observer, and the Age of Reason. If Tom Paine's work is to be published, it is well to have it come from a respectable place.

Goodrich's Comprehensive Geography and History.

A copy of this work has been furnished us, by the Agent, Mr. Cooper. It is a large, handsomely bound, and illustrated volume, and is just what its title indicates, a *Comprehensive Geography and History*, both Ancient and Modern. Mr. Goodrich, under his cognomen, of Peter Parley, has acquired the celebrity as a historian for the young, which is almost world wide; his works having been translated into several different European languages. He has conferred a lasting benefit upon the youth of this country, by making the study of history more entertaining than the pages of novels.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE—\$2 per year, 3 copies \$5, 5 copies \$10. The February number is rich in embellishment, and in its columns can be found the productions of some of the best writers in America. The stories in this magazine, are entirely original, and the low price at which it is furnished, is extraordinary when its value is considered.

Columbus Correspondence.

The New State House.

Editors:—The new State House is not completed yet, nor are the halls for the two houses of the General Assembly, so that they can be occupied by that body, (as "Madam Rumor" said they would be;) and much yet remains to be done before they can be occupied. But, as many of your readers belong to a class of people who are famous for "guessing," perhaps they can form their own idea when it will be done, when I tell them that the room to be occupied by the Representatives, has cost for plastering alone, the snug little sum of right thousand dollars, (I presume that includes the lath, which are all of cast iron,) and is not completed yet. The Senate hall has none of the extra plastering on yet, but will be finished similar to the other.

In the basement, is located a powerful steam engine, for the purpose of pumping water, and heating the different apartments of the house. It will be a magnificent building, internally, and externally, when completed, but years must elapse before it is entirely finished.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has not done much business yet. After organizing on the 7th they adjourned until the 9th to give the "uninterruption" the free use of the honored "eight," and they used it freely too. Two days more were spent in counting the votes for State Officers, or rather a part of those two days were spent in getting the election returns from Hamilton county re-counted, a mistake in one of the candidates names having occurred in the returns.

THE INAUGURATION OF GOV. CHASE.

Long before the appointed hour for the inauguration (three P. M.) the lobby of the House was densely crowded with anxious spectators, whilst the ladies took undisputed possession of the desks of the members, and by the time the Senate was announced, the seats were nearly all occupied and the members of both houses were obliged to stand during the delivery of one of the best, if not the best Inaugural Address ever delivered in the State. I hope it may be read by everybody, don't let its length prevent any one from reading it.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The best argument I ever saw in favor of Woman's Rights, was when the ladies took their seats at the desks of the members of the House this afternoon, and in justice to the ladies, (whether the members like it or not,) I must say, I never saw those desks so handsomely occupied before, and in these "latter days," the appearance is everything, the argument must have some force.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution, once commodious and convenient, is now entirely inadequate to the demands of the public. Very many of that unfortunate class of our inhabitants must, necessarily, be excluded, for want of room to accommodate them. The buildings, besides being too small, are very old, and must be immediately and thoroughly repaired, or new ones erected in their stead. Many of the members of the Legislature after examining the premises, are in favor of immediate action of some kind in the matter. The gentlemanly Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Stone, very strongly urges the necessity of having several kinds of mechanical business carried on in the Institution, so that the inmates, many of whom are poor, and whose parents are not able to support them—when they leave the school may have a mechanical as well as a literary education.

Yours, Respectfully, T. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14th 1856.

COLUMBUS, JAN. 12, 1856.

Editors of the Chronicle:—The richest performance of the season was that *Melo Drama* enacted at the Columbus theatre by the *entireties* on the event of the glorious eighth, a picture of which you doubtless have seen in the various daily journals.

Methinks could the old hero of New Orleans have awakened from the dead,

and been permitted to look in upon the motley crowd assembled at the Capitol of Ohio to indorse and ratify in the name of Democracy the doctrines of the great South Carolina nullifier, he would have been astonished and disowned the crew, for he could scarcely have recognized in the shivered and shattered remnants, the ghost of that once mighty party which stood so manfully against the black tide of southern nullification.

The gathering of the various clans of the unwarlike very soon developed the fact that there were two factions—one claiming to represent the principles of pure *equitable sovereignty* and the other that Missouri system so beautifully illustrated and embellished by Atchison & Co.

But I wish to call your attention particularly to the apparent unanimity which characterized the adoption of their platform which cunningly endeavors to make a distinction between the principle of the Nebraska bill and the bill itself. There are already two editions of this slavery resolution, one inserting the *significant* words in brackets, that "slavery is the creature of positive law and cannot exist without it"—the other leaving them out. I because these words were stricken out in committee before the report was made, thus ennobling the *Statesman*, that slaves being a part of the common property of the citizens of some of the states, may be held in every territory of the Union when carried there until prohibited by law. Another step towards the Calhoun doctrine that even the people of a Territory themselves cannot prohibit the holding of slaves until they form their State Constitutions. One of these editions was doubtless intended for home consumption, the other to establish the orthodoxy of the Ohio Democracy on the abolition question at the Cincinnati Convention.

I trust the honest Democracy of northern Ohio will not be blinded by such a trick, and the true issue of slavery extension be thus ignored.

A COURT SPECTATOR.

Legislative Committee. We published some time since a list of the Standing Committees of the Senate, and we give below that of the Lower House. Mr. Plumb, of this county, is chairman of the Committee on Claims, and a member of that on Federal Relations. Mr. Townsend is a member of the committee on Militia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Cadwell, Franklin, Russell, Egley and Blair. Judiciary—Messrs. Parsons, Spellman, Underhill, Corry and Yapple. Finance—Messrs. Smith of Knox, Parsons, Burton, Smith of Montgomery and Irion.

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Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Cadwell, Franklin, Russell, Egley and Blair. Judiciary—Messrs. Parsons, Spellman, Underhill, Corry and Yapple. Finance—Messrs. Smith of Knox, Parsons, Burton, Smith of Montgomery and Irion.

Public Lands—Messrs. Cadwell, Cowan of Shelby, Blakelee, Holbrook and Greene.

Militia—Messrs. Hatcher, Slough, Anderson, Townsend and Hawkins.

Roads and Highways—Messrs. Blair, Gabriel, Burns, Odell and Lyle.

Railroads and Turnpikes—Messrs. Underhill, Campbell, Johnson of Cuyahoga, Gaines and Latham.

Common Schools and School Lands—Messrs. Boyer, Robinson, Clark of Galia, and Monroe.

Universities, Colleges and Academies—Messrs. Hume, Guthrie, Bingham, Cable and Flowers.

Medical Colleges and Societies—Messrs. Truesdale, Williamson, Cowan of Ashland, Tenney and McDowell.

Agriculture—Messrs. Crooks, Dooley, Hutchison of Washington, Thompson of Coshocton, and Ricker.

Manufactures and Commerce—Messrs. Rodgers, Holmes, Smet, West and Rals.

Corporations—Messrs. Yapple, Gatch, Smith of Franklin, Mygatt and Hutchison of Madison.

Currency—Messrs. Mygatt, Cook, Lawton, Parsons and Egley.

Benelov Institutions—Messrs. Franklin, Brayton, Thompson of Brown, Bunker and Gowdy.

Penitentiary—Messrs. Mendenhall of Jefferson, Boyer, Robinson, Clark of Galia, and Monroe.

Library—Messrs. Plympton, Patterson, Loveland, Wetherbee and Pitman.

State Buildings—Messrs. Irion, Thompson of Meigs, Needham, Baughman and Allen.

New Counties—Messrs. Flowers, True, Shaw, Post and Turner.

Recreation—Messrs. Bell, Haines, Henderson, Hamilton and Catlin.

Salaries and Fees of Public Officers—Messrs. McCurdy, Thomas, Smith of Knox, Potts and Underhill.

Public Printing—Messrs. Russell, McFarland, Thompson of Meigs, Boehmer and Simmons.

Feudal Institutions—Messrs. Hutchison of Madison, Plumb, Turpin, Guthrie and Mygatt.

Unfinished Business—Messrs. Langdon, Miller, Upham, Todd and Cheney.

Enrollment—Messrs. McFarland, Hunter, Clark of Harrison, Thomas and Giffin.

Revision—Messrs. Shepard, Smith of Franklin, Grier, Monroe and Mills.

A New Movement—Restoration of the Missouri Compromise Voted Down.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26.

Mr. Dunn offered a resolution, declaring,

1st. No one should be elected Speaker, who does not fully and heartily sympathize with a large majority of the people of the country, for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, or who will hesitate to exert himself for the restoration of that restriction.

2d. The restriction should be restored as a proper indication of the wisdom, patriotism, and plighted honor of the great statesman who imposed it as the necessary and certain means of reviving harmony and concord among the states of the Union.

3d. Useless and factious agitation of the slavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise and unjust in every other section of the Union; and the restriction is restored it is indeed a solemn duty we owe to the past, present and future, a candidly and firmly to persist in the efforts to that end.

The first resolution was rejected by one majority. The House is now voting on the other.

RAVAGES OF WOLVES IN IOWA.

Owing to the extreme cold weather for some time past, the wolves in Iowa county have become dangerous neighbors. Poultry yards and sheep folds have been robbed to a frightful extent, and in several instances the hungry beasts have not been inclined to spare the human species.

About three weeks ago, a man was returning from a prayer meeting, accompanied by his two daughters, one sixteen and the other twenty-three years of age. They were all riding the same horse, when suddenly a pack of timber wolves assailed them, and being unable to escape them by flight, they attempted to defend themselves. But the ferocious brutes attacked the horse, rendering him unmanageable. The oldest daughter was partially thrown and instantly dragged to the ground and instantly devoured. This enabled the father and mother to escape. Several neighbors were called to the spot, but they found but one shoe and a very few remnants of the unfortunate girl's clothing. A boy of about thirteen years old left his father's house to get water at a spring which was about half a mile distant, since which nothing has been seen of him. The paw was found near the spring; also some marks of blood, and a lock of hair. Several persons have been chased by these savage monsters. *Kokook Post, 11th.*

A SPECULATION.

Of the 2,700,000 acres of land granted by the State to aid the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, over 2,000,000 acres yet remain unsold. Taking the sales made since the land office of the company opened in this city, as a test, the funds realized from the lands sold, will not fall short of \$45,000,000. It is now thought that the road completed and fully equipped will be clear profit to the company, to say nothing of the \$20,000,000 of money that will in due time be piled up in their treasury. Under the stimulus of the times, this great work promises to be the most successful speculation of the age.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.

During the month of November there were no less than 433 arrests in San Francisco. Of the offenders, 7 were charged with murder, 13 with grand larceny, 21 with threats against life, 14 with assaults with deadly weapons, 28 with assault and battery, 133 with drunkenness and the remainder with minor offenses.

News Items.

At the late term of the Pendleton, (Ky.) Circuit Court, a man by the name of Clarke Wolf, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of ten years, charged with committing a rape upon the person of his step daughter; a child under ten years of age; and who at the time the outrage was committed was but little over seven years of age.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Patent Office has been very active during the last year in granting patents. One thousand nine hundred and forty-six were issued from the office during the year, the largest number any one year has yet shown. Mechanical invention is continually at work producing original machines, or adaptations equally as useful.

FRANCIS JONES, a banker of New Orleans,

told his creditors that he would pay them all on New Year's day if he had to "coin his heart and drop his blood for drachms." When the time came he was without money, and took a large dose of laudanum, and thus paying one great debt, got rid of all the little ones.

ACCORDING to the official abstract four thousand and six hundred and ten deaths of consumption, occurred in Massachusetts, during the year of 1854, of whom one thousand nine hundred and three were males, and two thousand seven hundred and seven females, a preponderance on the part of the latter, of seven hundred and ninety-four.

THE DEFICIT in the Post Office Department this fiscal year, will be about two and one-half millions of dollars, or some \$700,000 more than last year. There has been added about 3,700 miles of road service to the Department since the last annual report.

THE AMERICAN mode of manufacturing small fire arms has been adopted in England, from plans obtained here by British officers. Twenty-five thousand rifles for the British government are now being manufactured at Windsor, Vt., and Hartford, Connecticut.

MA. OSOON, of the firm of Osgood & Blake, Columbus, has invented a machine which will print numbers consecutively, from one to one million, just as fast as a man can work up and down a short lever.

JANEX, the celebrated clock manufacturer, and Barnum, who has been connected with the former, are in financial trouble, but the papers say the business will pay all liabilities, and leave a large surplus.

THE ALLENTOWN Democrat says the barns of the farmers in that section are absolutely breaking down under the weight of grain, and yet they will not send their supplies to market.

WILLIAM TYLER, brother of ex-President, died at Norfolk, Va., last week, of consumption. At the time of his death, he held the office of Clerk of the Navy Yard at Gosport.

THE WORKING Farmer states that the value of the hog crop this year, in the United States, will fall little short of two hundred million of dollars, or fifty millions more than the cotton crop.

A PROTRACTED meeting has been held for several weeks past at Beaver with great success, between thirty-five and forty having allied themselves to the church.

THE Toledo Blade publishes the marriage of John Paddle to Emily Canoe, and adds that the happy groom can exclaim, with the poet,—"I Paddle my own Canoe."

THE total length of the Mississippi and all its tributaries, is 51,000 miles, which is more than twice the equatorial circumference of the earth.

THE AMERICAN Bible Society circulated during the past year, eight hundred thousand Bibles and Testaments.

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A Remarkable Case.

A correspondent of the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, writing from Madison, Dec. 3, 1855, relates the following: "Having during the last ten years heard the story of Mr. David Wilson, who formerly resided at Carrollton, Ky., repeated frequently, and which seemed to me fabulous, or which at least had my credulity very much, and happening a few days ago to meet with Mr. Alexander Wilson of North Madison, with whom I've been acquainted for several years, I spoke of his father, and he told me that he had heard of it. He told me that David was the father of 47 lawful children. He lived to the age of 107 years, and during his lifetime had five wives. By his first wife he had eighteen children. A few years before he died he expressed a desire to remove to Indiana, but was opposed by his fifth and last wife. He however took a trip to find a new location to suit him, and when he returned he found that his wife had packed up some of the goods and chattels and returned to her friends in Kentucky. He went after her and endeavored to persuade her to return to his house; but she would not go. In a short time, however, she relented, and then wished to return to his house; but he would have nothing to do with her, and so they remained separated till his death. Very few of his children died in their infancy or youth; and there now 35 of them living who are all men and women full grown. David Wilson was a man of pure good health and robust physical constitution. At the age of 103 years he could move an acre of land in a day without feeling any fatigue. He appeared to be a robust man. The whole region of his breast was shielded by a plate of solid bone, and he could receive the most severe and powerful blows upon it without being hurt. He frequently, for the gratification of others, suffered them to strike him most violently in the breast without being made to feel in the least uncomfortable. During our border wars he was taken prisoner by the Indians, and they attempted to stab him in the breast, but found the solid bone impenetrable. He was one of the most remarkable men that ever lived in America. His progeny was very numerous, and he attained a green old age. At the age of 107 years, when he died, none of his faculties of mind or body were materially impaired."

SALT RIVER.

Many persons may suppose the river of this name to be a mere imaginary stream, upon which defeated politicians are sent by a sort of figure of speech. Indeed, it is doubtful whether one in a hundred ever thought of inquiring into its length, breadth, depth, or locality. From the description which follows, it is certain that the exile has not much of a journey to make:

This river, (says Bayard Taylor,) where it debouches into the Ohio river, is not more than sixty yards in breadth, but very deep. It is never fordable even in the driest season, and being navigable for fourteen miles above, has been bridged at this point. We descended its steep and difficult banks, embarked our baggage on a flat ferry boat, and were conveyed across. The view looking up the river was very beautiful. Tall sycamores clothed the bank, dropping their boughs almost to the water, and forming a species of foliage through which the stream curved out of sight between two wooded hills. I longed to be rowed up it. While on the spot I took occasion to inquire the derivation of the slang political phrase, "Rowed up Salt River," and succeeded in discovering it. Formerly there were extensive salt works on the river, a short distance from its mouth. The laborers employed in them were a set of athletic, belated fellows, who soon became noted for and wide for their achievements in the pugilistic line. Hence it became a common thing among the boatmen on the Ohio, when one of their number became refractory, to say to him, "We'll row you up Salt River," when of course the bully saluted him with the handling of him. By a natural application of the expression to politics, it has become a date, first, I believe, in the Presidential campaign of 1840.

Remarkable Discovery.

A discovery of title deeds of property, containing some fifty thousand acres of land in New Jersey, besides a large tract situated in the centre of New York city, is reported to have been made recently at Oswego, New York; and if the statements made by the *Patrolman* of that place are reliable, some litigation of importance and changes of ownership may follow. If there is any truth in the story, the discovery is a most extraordinary one. At any rate the narrative is interesting, if not reliable. It seems that at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war an old lady, then residing upon a farm now embracing the most central part of New York city, unwilling to encounter the troubles incident to the approaching struggle, returned to her native place in Holland, leaving a daughter in New York and sons in the country. Dying soon after, search was every where made for the deeds to her farm and